

CENSUS

and you

Volume 31, No. 5
May 1996

How Many Old Enough to Vote on November 5?

State figures on page 9.

According to Census Bureau projections, 196.5 million United States residents will be old enough to vote in this November's election, 7 million more than in November 1992. On page 9, we show State projections. Even more age data are available on our Web site.

The voting-age population consists of U.S. residents 18 years old and over and thus includes persons who are ineligible to vote, such as noncitizens, convicted felons, and prison inmates.

In addition, the total excludes Americans living overseas who also can vote.

To obtain the more detailed age projections, access our home page (<http://www.census.gov/>). Select "Population and Housing," "Population," "Social and Demographic Characteristics Data," and "Voting and Registration."

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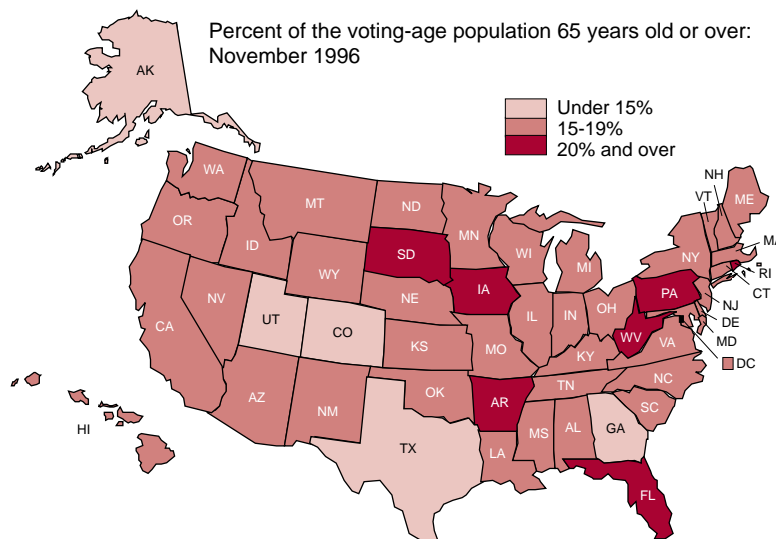
Just Released!

Projections of the Number of Households and Families in the United States: 1995 to 2010, Series P25-1129. Call Customer Services (301-457-4100) for ordering information. More in next month's issue.

U.S. Department of Commerce
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Finding Elderly Voters

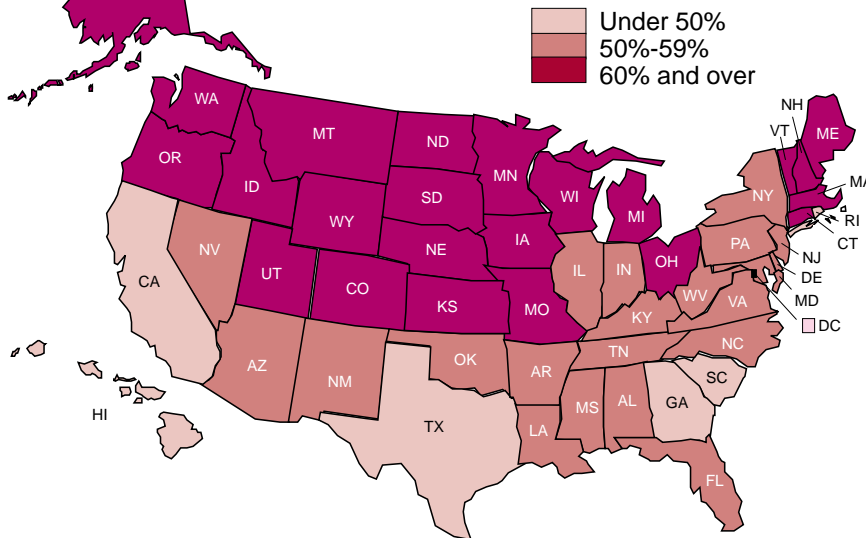
Percent of the voting-age population 65 years old or over:
November 1996



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, "Election '96 - Counting the American Electorate," *Statistical Brief*, SB/96-2.

How Many Voted Last Time

Percent of the voting-age population who voted in the 1992 Presidential election



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, "Election '96 – Counting the American Electorate," *Statistical Brief*, SB/96-2. Votes cast from Congressional Quarterly, Inc., *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, vol. 53, No. 15, April 15, 1995 (copyright).

Questions or Orders

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Census and You

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Subscription Information

For sale by the Government Printing Office. \$21 per year; \$26.25 for foreign mailing. Make check or money order for the subscription payable to the Superintendent of Documents and send to the Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9371. Use the code "DUN" in your order. To subscribe using a MasterCard, VISA, or GPO deposit account, call the Government Printing Office at 202-512-1800. To correct subscription problems, contact GPO at 202-512-2303.

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Supreme Court Issues Ruling

No Adjustment Necessary for '90 Census Undercount

"Entirely reasonable" and well within his "wide discretion" were how the U.S. Supreme Court characterized the July 1991 decision of Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher not to adjust the results of the 1990 census for an acknowledged undercount of urban minorities. Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist wrote the decision for the Court's unanimous ruling in *Wisconsin vs. the City of New York*.

The decision rejected claims that the Federal Government had a constitutional obligation to adjust the census results. These claims had been made in the suit by States, large cities, groups, and individuals.

Secretary Mosbacher had based his decision in part on the belief that "in light of the constitutional purpose of the census, its distributive accuracy was more important than its numerical accuracy."

The Court found that this focus "is not inconsistent with the Constitution," but "would seem to follow from the constitutional purpose of the census; viz., to determine the apportionment of the Representatives among the States."

In the ruling, Justice Rehnquist wrote of "the wide discretion bestowed by the Constitution upon Congress, and by Congress upon the Secretary." It "is he to whom Congress has delegated its constitutional authority over the census."

The Court noted that in 1990, "the Census Bureau made an extraordinary

effort to conduct an accurate enumeration, and was successful in counting 98.4 percent of the population."

It said further that "the Bureau initiated an extensive inquiry into various means of overcoming the impact of the undercount . . . the Bureau adopted a wide variety of measures designed to reduce the rate of error in the 1990 enumeration, including an extensive advertising campaign, a more easily completed census questionnaire, and increased

use of automation, which among other things facilitated the development of accurate maps and geographic reference files for the 1990 census."

For a copy of the full decision, access the Web site of Cornell University (<http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct>). Look under "Recent Decisions," "Arrayed by Date of Decision," and "Wisconsin v. City of New York et al." The date of the decision was March 20, 1996.

\$603 Billion Projected for Business Investment in 1996

U.S. businesses plan to invest about \$603 billion for capital goods in 1996, according to estimates from the Census Bureau. This is an increase of 1.5 percent from 1995 and nearly 10 percent above 1994 levels.

Business investment represents domestic expenditures for depreciable capital assets such as buildings and other structures and machinery and other equipment. Spending in 1995 was estimated at \$594 billion and \$550 billion in 1994.

The spending data for 1995 and 1996 are based on information collected in the semiannual Investment Plans Survey (IPS). The 1994 data are based on the Annual Capital Expenditures Survey (ACES). Budget considerations have caused the Census Bureau to cancel the IPS survey.

Business Investment and Plans 1994 to 1996 is available on the Census Bureau's Web site (<http://www.census.gov/>). Once you've accessed the Bureau's home page, select "Economy," "Economy-Wide," and "Investment Plans Survey."

For more information, contact Irving Copeland or Charles Funk, Agriculture and Financial Statistics Division (301-763-2542).

Statistical Abstract CD-ROM

The ever-popular *Statistical Abstract* is better than ever and you can get it on CD-ROM now for \$50. To order, contact Customer Services (301-457-4100). For more information about all the special features, see last month's *Census and You*.

Data Centers – Check Out the Home Front

The Census Bureau spends considerable time and effort gathering and processing data from many different censuses and surveys. Once the job is over, another big job awaits: returning the information, dispersing it to the public. This is almost as big a job.

Fortunately, we get lots of help from friends. That's where the State Data Center (SDC) Program, the Census Information Centers (CIC's), and Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program come in.

Begun in 1978, the SDC program now includes 209 State government agencies, State libraries, or university research centers and 1,575 local or regional organizations – in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Begun in 1988, the BIDC program was modeled on the SDC program and includes data centers with a particular interest in economic development. Currently there are lead agencies and affiliates in 25 States.

The Census Information Centers are the result of another cooperative program, one between Census and five national, minority, nonprofit organizations to make census information and data available for analysis and policy

planning and for further dissemination through regional and local affiliates.

Data Centers Benefit Users

The data center program is a voluntary, barter arrangement. The Census Bureau provides statistical publications, maps, subscriptions, computer tapes, floppy diskettes, CD-ROM discs, access to electronic bulletin boards, and product training.

Data centers make these data products available to the public. They maintain collections of Census Bureau statistics, issue newsletters and press releases, sponsor workshops, and respond to data requests. Many publish State statistical abstracts much

like the national version the Census Bureau publishes each year.

Many have their own Web sites and release considerable data that way. Access the Census Bureau's home page (<http://www.census.gov/>) and select "Ask the Experts." For the services of the data center in your State, click on the State shown in the map and you'll get some specific information about their work. Census also has links between our home page and data center home pages.

Customer Services at the Census Bureau (301-457-4100) can supply a list of data centers. See what the data centers can do for you!

Top 10 Metro Areas in Number of Women-Owned Firms

Number and receipts of women-owned firms in 10 largest metropolitan areas ranked according to number of firms: 1992

MSA	Firm (No.)	Receipts (\$Thous.)	Percent Firms	MSA to State Receipts
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	232,723	28,674,429	29	34
New York, NY PMSA	187,525	36,539,466	47	61
Chicago, IL PMSA	163,883	26,479,497	65	80
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV MSA	122,007	10,728,951	(X)	(X)
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	95,441	15,777,660	42	54
Houston, TX PMSA	87,303	9,840,831	21	28
Boston, MA-NH PMSA	86,133	9,651,613	58	60
Atlanta, GA MSA	82,821	8,187,100	58	36
Dallas, TX PMSA	80,830	8,803,443	20	25
Detroit, MI PMSA	80,673	9,117,785	42	51

PMSA Primary metropolitan statistical area. MSA Metropolitan statistical area.

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 *Women-Owned Businesses*, Series WB92-1.

Correction

The table to the right, on women-owned businesses in metro areas, was incorrect in our April issue. The table here shows the correct 1992 data; the April table had data from the 1987 survey. *Census and You* regrets the inconvenience to our readers.

FEDERAL FOCUS

News from other Federal agencies

Latest From Bureau of Economic Analysis –

1995 Per Capita Income for States

Large increases in income from dividends, interest, and rent boosted per capita personal income growth in States where it grew the fastest in 1995, according to preliminary estimates by the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis. You can obtain the estimates via the Internet through the Commerce Department's *STAT-USA* service.

For the Nation, per capita income increased 5.0 percent in 1995, to \$22,788, up from \$21,699 in 1994. Meanwhile, prices paid by U.S. consumers, as measured by the price index for personal consumption expenditures, increased 2.4 percent.

Nearly all States had increases in per capita income that exceeded the increase in prices; only North Dakota had an increase in per capita income that was less than 2.4 percent, and only South Dakota had a decline in per capita income. (Per capita personal income is the annual total personal income of residents divided by the resident population as of July 1.)

Annual and Quarterly Data

The Bureau of Economic Analysis releases both annual and quarterly personal income statistics. Personal income is the income received by all persons from all sources; that is, from participation in production, from government and business transfer payments, and from government interest.

Personal income is the sum of earnings, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal

Top and Bottom

Rankings of States by the level of per capita income: 1994-1995

Top 10

	PCI		Rank	
	1994	1995	1994	1995
CT	\$29,044	\$30,303	1	1
NJ	27,741	28,858	2	2
MA	25,608	26,994	4	3
NY	25,726	26,782	3	4
MD	24,869	25,927	5	5
NH	23,679	25,151	8	6
NV	23,817	25,013	7	7
IL	23,607	24,763	9	8
HI	24,043	24,738	6	9
AK	23,431	24,182	10	10

Bottom 10

	PCI		Rank	
	1994	1995	1994	1995
AL	\$17,925	\$18,781	40	41
ND	18,610	18,663	38	42
KY	17,752	18,612	42	43
MT	17,824	18,482	41	44
UT	17,171	18,223	46	45
OK	17,602	18,152	45	46
NM	17,025	18,055	48	47
WV	17,089	17,915	47	48
AR	16,818	17,429	49	49
MS	15,791	16,531	50	50

PCI Per capita income.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, Web: *STAT-USA* (<http://www.stat-usa.gov/>).

interest income, and transfer payments less personal contributions for social insurance. Personal income is measured before the deduction of personal income taxes and other personal taxes and is reported in current dollars (no adjustment is made for price changes).

The release shows per capita personal income by State and region with percent of the national average, percent change, income components, earnings by industry, total personal income, etc.

BEA estimates are available in several forms besides the printed news releases. Releases are available through three subscription services offered by the Commerce Department's *STAT-USA*. Obtain information

by calling 202-482-1986 or access *STAT-USA* (<http://www.stat-usa.gov/>).

Subscriptions for single-user unlimited access to *STAT-USA*'s Internet information are \$50 for 3 months or \$150 for 1 year.

Most of BEA's estimates and analyses appear in the *Survey of Current Business*, BEA's monthly journal. The *Survey of Current Business* is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 703-036-00000-7). Annual subscription: \$90 (first-class mail) or \$49 (second-class mail). Single issue: \$11. In addition, the *Survey of Current Business* is now available on the Internet in a searchable, retrievable electronic format at least a week before the printed copy.

Internet Subscription Service

Learn More About the Elderly

As the size of the elderly population grows, so too does the volume of information about this group.

Finding information is much easier with the release of *Data Base News in Aging*. Information in the report was provided by agencies in the Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics. The report is an inventory of aging-related data from Federal agencies.

Topics covered include demographics, health, housing, labor force, income, retirement, etc.

Data Base News in Aging is sponsored by the National Institute on Aging and published by Census. To obtain a free copy, contact the Population Division at the Census Bureau (301-457-2422; E-mail: pop@census.gov).

World Population Totals 5.8 Billion

In June, the world population will number 5,765,305,196 people. That amounts to 4 births and 2 deaths a second.

To get the latest world population estimates, past estimates from 1950 on, and projections to 2050, tune into our Web site (<http://www.census.gov/>). Choose "Population and Housing," "Population," "International Statistics," and "World POP Clock."

Not This Year

City population estimates will not be published for 1995 contrary to information given in last month's *Census and You* and on our Web site.

Speedy Delivery!

No more waiting for Census Bureau reports! In May, Census introduced a new three-tiered subscription service on its Internet site that will allow you to view and print statistical reports that look like published documents. This service eventually will let you define and print custom tables and maps.

Income and Poverty, Annual Survey of Communications, County Business Patterns – these are all popular Census

Bureau reports. Now you don't have to wait for your report to come in the mail.

Free – for a Time

The new service has a free, browse-and-get-acquainted period of 3 months. After that, the Bureau will offer single user, unlimited access subscriptions to its Tier 1 service on an annual basis (for \$150) or for a quarter (\$50). Multi-user unlimited

Continued on page 7

Hot Prospects! Get 'Em While They're Free!

Selected data products available via the Census Bureau's trial subscription service

- 1992 Census of Agriculture – U.S. Summary, Ranking of States and Counties
- 1995 Statistical Abstract of the United States
- 1993 County Business Patterns – States and the U.S. Summary
- 1992 Survey of Minority-Owned Businesses: Black
- 1992 Survey of Women-Owned Businesses
- U.S. Merchandise Trade CD-ROM
- 1995 Census Catalog and Guide
- Asset Ownership of Households: 1993
- Older Workers, Retirement, and Pensions: A Comparative International Chartbook
- 1995 Population Profile
- Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050
- The Foreign-Born Population: 1994
- Health Insurance Coverage: 1994
- 1992 Census of Service Industries – U.S. Summary
- Current Construction Reports – New Residential Construction in Selected Metropolitan Areas – Fourth Quarter 1995
- Supplement to the American Housing Survey for the United States in 1993
- Trends in Adolescent Fertility and Contraceptive Use in the Developing World
- 1993 Commodity Flow Survey
- 1992 Census of Manufacturing: Industry Series Final
- 1991 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, Web site: <http://www.census.gov/>.

Internet Subscription Service

Continued from page 6

access accounts for up to 200 users will be available for \$500 a year. Subscriptions for multi-user accounts with more than 200 users will cost \$1,500 annually.

The service will help accelerate the shift (announced last year) from printed reports to electronic dissemination. The subscription service will encompass all the Bureau's statistical reports printed by the Government Printing Office since January 1, 1996, and many issued before that date.

The subscription service uses *Adobe Acrobat* reader software, which may be downloaded for free from *Adobe's* World Wide Web site (<http://w1000.mv.us.adobe.com/Acrobat/readstep.html>). With the current version of *Acrobat* (2.1), data users can print out an entire document or any number of pages.

A new version of the software, code-named "Amber," scheduled for release this summer, will also enable users to save files to their hard disks.

Walter C. Odom, Jr., chief of the Bureau's Administrative and Customer Services Division, observes, "We think it will satisfy the needs of customers who want quick, convenient access to Census Bureau reports."

Subscribers will avoid the hassle or delay of ordering printed reports by telephone or mail. Using the subscription service, a user could download a report or particular tables as soon as they were released electronically, weeks, even months ahead of the printed versions.

Three Tiers Coming

"This is the wave of the future in publishing," Odom predicts, adding

Workers Choosing to "Temp"?

CPS Supplement Tracks Contingent and Alternative Work

To what extent are American households turning to contingent or alternative work arrangements for employment? How satisfied are workers with "temping" or on-call arrangements? A new Current Population Survey (CPS) data file on magnetic tape may hold some answers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics sponsored a supplement to the February 1995 CPS to obtain this information.

Along with the monthly data on employment and demographics, the supplement gives a very full picture of the extent to which Americans are relying on such work. (The CPS, a monthly survey, regularly collects employment data; supplements are added from time to time to collect other data.)

Questions in the February 1995 supplement dealt with the kind of arrangement, the work done,

expectations for continuing employment, satisfaction with current employment arrangement, transition into current employment arrangement, search for other employment, employee benefits, and earnings.

Current Population Survey, February 1995: Contingent Work Supplement is available for \$175 from Customer Services (301-457-4100). You also can get the file on a CD-ROM for the same price, although not with the software that comes on our standard discs.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has released these data in a report (*New Data on Contingent and Alternative Employment*) available in print from BLS (202-606-6378) or via the BLS Web site (<http://www.bls.gov/>); after you access the site, select "Publications" and "News Releases."

that some data now available in the free part of the Census Bureau's Internet site would remain free.

Free publications, such as *Statistical Briefs* and *Product Profiles* still are located in the free part of the Census Bureau's Internet site.

Tier 1 is available now. The second and third tiers will be added in the future.

Tier 2 of the Bureau's Internet plans, Odom says, will feature manipulation, extraction, and display tools similar to "DataMap," "Census Lookup," and the "Thematic Mapping System," popular features now located in the free part of the Census Bureau site.

Tier 3 will let you carry out custom data extractions and tabulations online according to your own geographic and subject specifications.

The .pdf (Portable Document Format) documents include color graphs, charts, tables, and other visual and typographic enhancements.

To help users keep track of what is available, there are subject and title indexes, product descriptions, and a "What's New" feature, listing the latest additions.

Census and You and the *Monthly Product Announcement* also will announce when charges go into effect. In the meantime, access our home page and give it a try!

Organized Child Care Arrangements at All-Time High

Percent of Preschoolers Cared for by Fathers Declines

Who's Minding Our Preschoolers? a new report asks. The answer: organized day care more, fathers less.

The proportion of preschoolers with working mothers who were cared for in organized facilities jumped from 23 percent in 1991 to an all-time high of 30 percent in 1993. This followed a period of decline, between 1988 and 1991, when the proportion of preschoolers who were cared for in organized child care facilities dropped from 26 percent to 23 percent.

Meanwhile, the proportion of fathers who were taking care of preschoolers declined from 20 percent in 1991 to 16 percent in 1993. This followed a significant increase in care by fathers during the 1988 to 1991 period, when the proportion rose from 15 percent in 1988 to 20 percent in 1991. Care by fathers remained around 15 percent between 1977 and 1988.

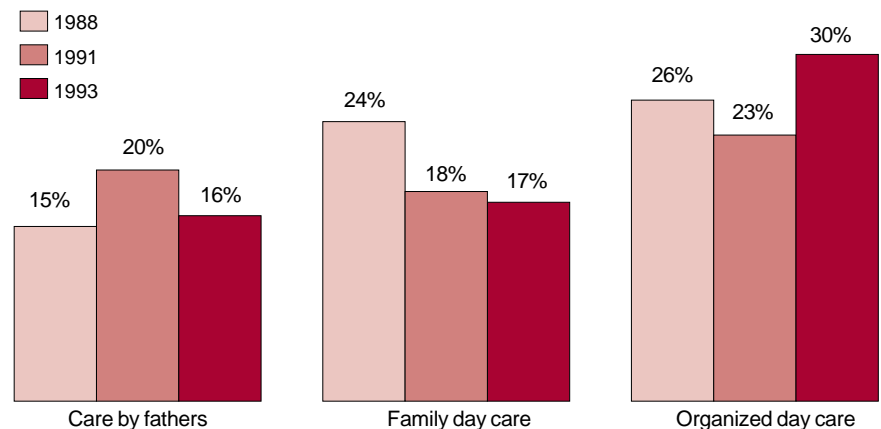
The report's author, Lynne Casper, says, "The question the report asks is whether the increase in care by fathers between 1988 and 1991 was the result of a growing social trend for fathers to become more involved in the rearing of their children or an outcome driven more by the economy and the attendant economic circumstances of families with young children."

The report also revealed that the proportion of children cared for by family day care providers fell sharply from 24 percent in 1988 to 18 percent in 1991, an historically low level that continued in 1993.

The report profiles preschooler child care by mother's race and

Day Care Up

Percent of preschoolers of working mothers in selected child care arrangements: 1988 to 1993



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Who's Minding Our Preschoolers?*, Series P70-53.

Hispanic origin, employment status, participation in public assistance programs, and region of residence.

Who's Minding Our Preschoolers?, Series P70-53, is available for \$1 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 803-044-00042-2). Get it too through our *FastFax* service (1-900-555-2329).

Our new subscription service (free for now, see page 6) allows you to get the actual report free via our Web site. You also can get more detailed tables via our Web site (<http://www.census.gov/>; then click on "Population and Housing," "Population," and "Social and Demographic Characteristics Data").

For more information about the data, contact Lynne Casper, Population Division (301-457-2416).

Women Centenarians Outnumber Men Almost Five to One

On March 1, 1996, the Nation had 57,000 people aged 100 years or more. Forty-seven thousand were women; 10,000 were men.

Each month we update estimates for the national population and various subgroups (i.e., men and women, race groups, Hispanics, and age groups) and release them through our Web site.

Access our home page (<http://www.census.gov/>) and select "Population and Housing," "Population," "Population Estimates," "National Population Estimates," and "Resident U.S. Population by Age Group and Sex."

Check out the other estimates found there too.

The Voting-Age Population at a Glance: November 1996

Persons 18 years and older (thous.)

State and number of electoral votes	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Other	His- panic	Age 65+
United States (538)	196,509	94,296	102,213	165,225	22,857	8,427	18,609	34,004
Alabama (9)	3,218	1,526	1,692	2,438	744	37	20	562
Alaska (3)	425	221	204	332	17	76	14	30
Arizona (8)	3,094	1,478	1,616	2,795	85	214	602	579
Arkansas (6)	1,860	875	985	1,583	253	25	18	363
California (54)	23,133	11,357	11,774	18,447	1,716	2,970	6,323	3,527
Colorado (8)	2,843	1,385	1,458	2,642	113	88	351	388
Connecticut (8)	2,468	1,180	1,288	2,223	199	46	173	470
Delaware (3)	547	261	286	443	92	12	15	93
District of Columbia (3)	435	206	230	157	269	10	20	76
Florida (25)	11,043	5,130	5,913	9,487	1,375	201	1,409	2,713
Georgia (13)	5,396	2,605	2,791	3,937	1,368	91	101	736
Hawaii (4)	882	427	455	378	24	479	69	150
Idaho (4)	845	407	437	819	4	22	49	135
Illinois (22)	8,764	4,217	4,547	7,219	1,245	300	728	1,491
Indiana (12)	4,369	2,097	2,271	3,987	331	51	81	742
Iowa (7)	2,138	1,022	1,116	2,073	38	27	30	432
Kansas (6)	1,898	917	981	1,739	107	52	75	354
Kentucky (8)	2,924	1,400	1,525	2,700	201	23	15	492
Louisiana (9)	3,137	1,485	1,653	2,183	902	53	75	499
Maine (4)	939	449	489	925	4	10	6	174
Maryland (10)	3,811	1,825	1,987	2,676	982	154	110	581
Massachusetts (12)	4,623	2,210	2,413	4,252	234	137	229	861
Michigan (18)	7,067	3,374	3,693	5,956	972	139	159	1,192
Minnesota (10)	3,412	1,647	1,765	3,247	65	100	44	580
Mississippi (7)	1,961	925	1,036	1,311	632	18	12	335
Missouri (11)	3,980	1,893	2,087	3,527	397	55	47	746
Montana (3)	647	311	336	609	2	36	9	114
Nebraska (5)	1,208	578	630	1,147	41	20	35	230
Nevada (4)	1,180	580	600	1,032	72	75	145	181
New Hampshire (4)	860	416	444	843	5	12	9	138
New Jersey (15)	6,005	2,867	3,138	4,917	819	269	632	1,100
New Mexico (5)	1,210	578	632	1,078	22	111	505	189
New York (33)	13,579	6,445	7,135	10,614	2,292	674	1,616	2,433
North Carolina (14)	5,499	2,648	2,851	4,249	1,126	124	69	924
North Dakota (3)	473	229	244	451	3	19	3	92
Ohio (21)	8,358	3,980	4,378	7,387	866	105	112	1,505
Oklahoma (8)	2,419	1,159	1,260	2,044	164	211	69	444
Oregon (7)	2,396	1,149	1,247	2,247	37	112	101	429
Pennsylvania (23)	9,196	4,366	4,831	8,241	814	142	196	1,921
Rhode Island (4)	750	358	392	702	29	19	39	155
South Carolina (8)	2,777	1,325	1,452	1,978	771	28	27	450
South Dakota (3)	530	253	277	492	3	36	4	105
Tennessee (11)	4,021	1,917	2,104	3,390	589	42	29	671
Texas (32)	13,622	6,612	7,011	11,670	1,564	389	3,730	1,960
Utah (5)	1,323	638	685	1,259	10	54	69	177
Vermont (3)	441	213	228	435	2	4	3	71
Virginia (13)	5,089	2,468	2,621	3,992	924	173	133	754
Washington (11)	4,122	2,004	2,119	3,720	111	291	193	639
West Virginia (5)	1,414	671	743	1,364	40	10	7	279
Wisconsin (11)	3,824	1,839	1,986	3,571	180	73	76	690
Wyoming (3)	352	172	180	339	3	10	20	53

Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce.

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Social Indicators

	Unit	1995	1994	1993	1992	1990	1980	1970
Household and Families (March)		Source: Census Bureau						
Total households	1,000	98,990	97,107	96,391	95,669	93,347	80,776	63,401
Family households	1,000	69,305	68,490	68,144	67,173	66,290	59,550	51,456
Married-couple family	1,000	53,858	53,171	53,171	52,457	52,317	49,112	44,728
With own children under 18 years	1,000	(NA)	25,058	24,707	24,420	24,537	24,961	25,532
Other family, male householder	1,000	3,226	2,913	3,026	3,025	2,884	1,733	1,228
With own children under 18 years	1,000	(NA)	1,314	1,324	1,283	1,153	616	341
Other family, female householder	1,000	12,220	12,406	11,947	11,692	10,890	8,705	5,500
With own children under 18 years	1,000	(NA)	7,647	7,226	7,043	6,599	5,445	2,858
Nonfamily households	1,000	29,686	28,617	28,247	28,496	27,257	21,226	11,945
Male householder	1,000	13,190	12,462	12,254	12,428	11,606	8,807	4,063
Living alone	1,000	(NA)	9,440	9,436	9,613	9,049	6,966	3,532
Female householder	1,000	16,496	16,155	15,993	16,068	15,651	12,419	7,882
Living alone	1,000	(NA)	14,171	14,206	14,361	13,950	11,330	7,319
Average population per household	Rate	(NA)	2.67	2.63	2.62	2.63	2.76	3.14
Under 18 years	Rate	(NA)	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.79	1.09
18 years and older	Rate	(NA)	1.95	1.94	1.93	1.94	1.97	2.05
Marital Status (March)		Source: Census Bureau						
Median age at first marriage — males	Years	(NA)	26.7	26.5	26.5	26.1	24.7	23.2
Median age at first marriage — females	Years	(NA)	24.5	24.5	24.4	23.9	22.0	20.8
Geographical Mobility (March)		Source: Census Bureau						
Total movers	1,000	(NA)	41,590	40,743	41,545	41,821	(NA)	36,541
Moved to different county	1,000	(NA)	14,952	14,532	14,957	16,094	(NA)	13,316
Moved to different State	1,000	(NA)	6,726	6,717	7,105	8,033	(NA)	7,066
From abroad	1,000	(NA)	1,245	1,305	1,255	1,560	(NA)	1,554
Fertility and Mortality (Annual)		Source: National Center for Health Statistics						
Births	1,000	(NA)	^P 3,979	^P 4,000	4,065	4,158	3,612	3,731
Births per 1,000 population	Rate	(NA)	^P 15.3	^P 15.5	15.9	16.7	15.9	18.4
Total fertility rate	Rate	(NA)	^P 2,010	^P 2,046	2,065	2,081	1,840	2,480
Births to unmarried women	1,000	(NA)	NA	1,240	1,225	1,165	666	399
Deaths	1,000	(NA)	^P 2,286	^P 2,268	2,176	2,148	1,990	1,921
Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate	(NA)	^P 8.8	^P 8.8	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.5
Infant mortality rate (under age 1) per 1,000 live births	Rate	(NA)	^P 7.9	^P 8.3	8.5	9.2	12.6	20.0
Average life expectancy at birth for males	Years	(NA)	(NA)	^P 72.1	72.3	71.8	70.0	67.1
Average life expectancy at birth for females	Years	(NA)	(NA)	^P 78.9	79.1	78.8	77.4	74.7
School Enrollment (October)		Source: Census Bureau						
All levels	1,000	(NA)	69,272	65,363	64,557	63,027	60,253	60,357
Nursery school	1,000	(NA)	4,259	3,018	2,899	3,401	2,031	1,096
Kindergarten and elementary school (1-8)	1,000	(NA)	35,375	34,795	34,564	33,190	31,514	37,133
High school (9-12)	1,000	(NA)	14,616	13,653	12,989	12,815	15,020	14,715
College	1,000	(NA)	15,022	13,898	14,106	13,621	11,688	(NA)
Under 35 years	1,000	(NA)	12,297	11,409	11,742	11,303	10,473	7,413
35 years and over	1,000	(NA)	2,725	2,488	2,364	2,319	1,215	(NA)
Educational Attainment, 25 to 29 years old (March)		Source: Census Bureau						
High school, 4 years, or more education	Pct.	86.8	86.1	86.7	86.3	85.7	86.3	75.4
College, 4 or more years	Pct.	24.7	23.3	23.7	23.6	23.2	21.3	16.4
Male	Pct.	24.5	22.5	23.4	23.2	23.7	23.1	20.0
Female	Pct.	24.9	24.0	23.9	24.0	22.8	19.6	12.9

NA Not available. ^PProvisional.

Note: Census Bureau estimates for 1980 to 1991 are consistent with the 1980 census and do not reflect the results of the 1990 census. Census Bureau estimates are based on the Current Population Survey, and thus are subject to sampling variability.

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Economic Indicators

Economic indicators

		Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous month year	
Business				Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board				
Retail:	Sales	Mar.	\$Bil.	203.0	202.9	193.2	0.1	5.1
	Inventory	Feb.	\$Bil.	305.1	304.4	295.5	0.2	3.2
	Inv./sales ratio	Feb.	Ratio	1.50	1.53	1.55	(X)	(X)
Consumer installment credit		Feb.	\$Bil.	1,047.7	1,035.7	918.9	1.2	14.0
Merchant wholesalers:	Sales	Feb.	\$Bil.	194.4	192.9	185.5	0.8	4.8
	Inventory	Feb.	\$Bil.	255.8	256.3	239.8	-0.2	6.7
	Stock/sales ratio	Feb.	Ratio	1.32	1.33	1.29	(X)	(X)
Construction and Housing				Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board				
Residential:	Building permits – AR	Mar.	1,000	1,412	1,411	1,235	0.1	14.3
	Housing starts – AR	Mar.	1,000	1,447	1,505	1,241	-3.9	16.6
	New home sales – AR	Mar.	1,000	672	727	614	-7.6	9.5
	New home mortgage rate – NSA	Mar.	Pct.	7.49	7.20	8.21	4.0	-8.8
New construction:	Total expenditures – AR	Mar.						
	Current dollars		\$Bil.	548.4	532.1	523.5	3.1	4.8
	Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.	484.2	470.2	471.5	3.0	2.7
Manufacturing				Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board				
Durable goods:	Shipments	Mar.	\$Bil.	163.6	164.3	161.6	-0.4	1.2
	New orders	Mar.	\$Bil.	169.1	165.0	163.0	2.5	3.7
	Unfilled orders	Mar.	\$Bil.	457.4	451.9	438.3	1.2	4.4
Total goods:	Shipments	Mar.	\$Bil.	304.1	303.8	298.4	0.1	1.9
	Inventories	Mar.	\$Bil.	422.4	422.2	402.1	–	5.0
	Inv./ship. ratio	Mar.	Ratio	1.39	1.39	1.35	(X)	(X)
Index of industrial production		Mar.	1987=100	123.5	124.1	122.0	-0.5	1.2
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services				Source: Census Bureau				
Exports of goods and services		Feb.	\$Bil.	68.1	66.8	62.0	2.0	9.8
Imports of goods and services		Feb.	\$Bil.	76.3	76.7	71.5	-0.5	6.7
Trade balance		Feb.	\$Bil.	-8.2	-9.9	-9.5	-17.1	-13.5
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates				Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury				
Money supply (M1)		Mar.	\$Bil.	1,126	1,117	1,149	0.8	-2.0
Consumer Price Index – NSA		Mar.	1982-84=100	155.7	154.9	151.4	0.5	2.8
Producer Price Index ¹		Mar.	1982=100	130.4	129.7	127.3	0.5	2.4
Prime rate charged by banks ²		Mar.	Pct.	8.25	8.25	9.00	–	-8.3
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA		Mar.	Pct.	4.96	4.87	5.73	1.9	-13.4
Other Principal Indicators				Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis				
Civilian labor force		Apr.	Mil.	133.4	133.7	132.7	-0.2	0.5
Unemployment rate		Apr.	Rate	5.4	5.6	5.8	-3.6	-6.9
Index of leading indicators		Mar.	1987=100	101.7	101.5	101.9	0.2	-0.2
Personal income – AR		Mar.	\$Bil.	6,326	6,298	6,016	0.4	5.2
				Qtr. 1 1996	Qtr. 4 1995	Percent change ³		
Chained (1992) dollars:								
Gross domestic product (GDP)			\$Bil.	6,824	6,777	2.8		
Personal consumption expenditures			\$Bil.	4,654	4,614	3.5		
Gross private domestic investment			\$Bil.	1,023	1,007	6.4		

– Represents zero. AR Annual rate. NSA Not seasonally adjusted. X Not applicable. ¹Finished goods. ²As of end of month. ³Annualized rate.
 Note: Figures are seasonally adjusted except as noted. Unless otherwise noted, all amounts are in current dollars as of the reference year.

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Past Stars Shine Again

In March, several past Census “stars” got a chance to shine again. The Census Bureau named its conference center and facilities after them.

The six we honored were –

- *Francis Walker*, superintendent of the 1870 and 1880 censuses who improved the statistical quality of the census data collection and publication programs. He campaigned vigorously for the establishment of a permanent national statistical organization.

- *Morris Hansen* led a staff of researchers and statisticians at the Census Bureau in developing the statistical methods for conducting sample surveys and censuses that are still in use by the Census Bureau and other national statistical organizations.

- *Henry Gannett* served as principal geographer for the 1880, 1890, and 1900 censuses. Known as the “father of American topographical map-making,” he became the chief geographer of the U.S. Geological Survey.

- *Herman Hollerith* revolutionized the processing and tabulation of statistical data by designing the first electric tabulation system, a forerunner of the modern computer industry. His Tabulating Machine Company was the cornerstone of a business merger that became IBM.

- *Shirley Kallek*, one of the Census Bureau’s former associate directors, was instrumental in improving the collection and dissemination of economic data. She devised and implemented new methodologies for

preparing mailing lists and promoted technological innovation in data entry equipment.

- *Conrad Taeuber* retired from the Census Bureau as Associate Director for Demographic Programs. He supervised the expansion of racial and ethnic statistics and authored numerous analytical reports in response to public-policy issues.

Dr. Martha Farnsworth Riche, current Director of the Census Bureau, praised the contributions of these people of “exceptional note in the history and development of the U.S. Census Bureau.” She also acknowledged that “the people of the present will stand on the shoulders of those who have gone before and reach for the stars, as they did.”